FACULTY OF MEDICINE
CAIRO UNIVERSITY

Saturday, 28th April 2015
Time allowed: 10 minutes

DERMATOLOGY END-OF-TERM EXAM

ALL QUESTIONS ARE TO BE ATTEMPTED
CHOOSE ONLY ONE CORRECT ANSWER

(1 mark each)

1) **The main cell of the epidermis is the**
   a. Melanocyte.
   b. Keratinocyte.
   c. Langerhan cell.
   d. Lymphocyte.
   e. Sebocyte.

2) **Which of the following is TRUE about Vitiligo?**
   a. It is an infectious disease characterized by loss of melanocytes.
   b. Milky white papule is the primary lesion.
   c. Focal type is transmitted by close contact.
   d. PUVA is the treatment of choice of universal vitiligo.
   e. In generalized type, white macules are scattered all over the body.

3) **Malassezia furfur is the causative organism of**
   a. Tinea circinata.
   b. Tinea cruris.
   c. Pityriasis rosea.
   d. Pityriasis versicolor.
   e. Erythrasma.

4) **Scabies in adults usually involves the following body sites EXCEPT**
   a. Upper back.
   b. Genitalia.
   c. Buttocks.
   d. Wrist.
   e. Flexures.

5) **Lepromatous leprosy is characterized by**
   a. Good immunity.
   b. Early anesthesia.
   c. Positive lepromin test.
   d. Epistaxis.
   e. Few bacilli in the lesion.

6) **<u>Psoriasis may present by all of the following EXCEPT</u>**
  a. Flexural affection.
  b. Joint affection.
  c. Pustular eruption.
  d. Nail affection.
  e. Cicatricial alopecia.

7) **<u>All of the following microorganisms have a predilection for neural tissue EXCEPT</u>**
  a. Varicella zoster virus.
  b. Human papilloma virus.
  c. Herpes simplex virus type I.
  d. Herpes simplex virus type II.
  e. Lepra bacilli.

8) **<u>One of the following lesions is NOT seen in acne vulgaris</u>**
  a. Papule.
  b. Pustule.
  c. Cyst.
  d. Vesicle.
  e. Nodule.

9) **<u>Chronic eczema is characterized by one of the following</u>**
  a. Erythema.
  b. Oozing.
  c. Vesicles.
  d. Crusting.
  e. Lichenification.

10) **<u>Erysipelas is a</u>**
  a. Streptococcal infection of the epidermis.
  b. Staphylococcal infection of the subcutaneous tissue.
  c. Streptococcal infection of the hair follicles.
  d. Streptococcal infection of the dermis.
  e. Staphylococcal infection of the sweat ducts.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
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Saturday, 28th March 2015
Time allowed: 15 minutes

Mid-Term EXAM
Andrology

1. Which hormonal factor is not required in order to assess erectile dysfunction?

A. ACTH
B. B. Prolactin
C. TSH
D. Testosterone

2. The glans penis is the expanded distal end of the:

A. Corpora cavernosum
B. Tunica albugenia
C. Corpus spongiosum
D. Urethra

3. HIV identifies and attacks:

A. All lymphocytes
B. T-suppressor lymphocytes
C. All body cells
D. T-helper lymphocytes
E. B-lymphocytes

4. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding testicular cancer?

A. LDH, alpha fetoprotein and ß-hCG maybe elevated
B. Trans-scrotal biopsy is done to confirm diagnosis
C. Seminoma and teratoma are the most common types
D. Metastasize to para-aortic LNs
E. Inguinal orchidectomy is the surgical treatment of choice

5. The most common adverse event of intracavernosal injections is:

A. Priapism
B. Haematoma
C. Oedema
D. Drop of blood pressure
E. E. Pain
F. Allergic reaction

6. Which is the most reliable examination for the diagnosis of syphilitic chancre?

A. Dark-field examination
B. Culture from genital ulcer material
C. PRL & VDRL
D. FTA abs & TPHA

7. Which of the factors below contribute to the emergence of erectile dysfunction?

A. Depression and unemployment
B. Hypertension and heart diseases
C. Diabetes
D. All the above

8. The following are testicular causes of infertility, *except:*

A. Klinefelter syndrome
B. Mumps orchitis
C. Testicular torsion
D. Hypogonadotrodpic hypogonadism
E. Exposure to chemotherapy

9. A single 24 years old male complaining of occasional urethral discharge that may follow urination, defecation and sometimes straining. The patient denies any sexual relation. Urethral swab for gram stain and culture for Gonorrhea were negative. The most probable cause is;

A. Premature ejaculation
B. Herpes progenitalis.
C. Prosemen due to sexual excitation.
D. Physiological prostatorrhea.
E. Chlamydia uretheritis.

10. The following procedures can be used for the management of ischemic priapism, ***Except***

A. Aspiration of cavernous blood
B. Aspiration and irrigation with saline
C. Intra-corporal injection of ephidrene
D. Shunt operation
E. Intra-corporal injection of atropine

11. The following conditions could achieve fertility by ICSI, ***except:***

A. Persistent oligozoospermia
B. Anorchia
C. Teratozoospermia
D. Azoospermia
E. Persistent athenozoospermia

12. Regarding testicular torsion the appropriate time for the start of intervention should be

A. From 12 to 24 hours.
B. Within 1 week.
C. Within 1 hour (once detected).
D. From 48 to 72 hours.
E. From 24 to 48 hours.

13. Regarding ischemic priapism the appropriate time for the start of intervention is:

A. From 24 to 48 hours
B. From 12 to 24 hours.
C. Less than 6 hours.
D. From 48 to 72 hours.
E. Within 1 week.

14. The following are causes of psychogenic erectile dysfunction, ***except:***

A. Anxiety
B. Depression
C. Homosexuality
D. Leriche syndrome

15. In asymptomatic HIV infection the CD4 count is above:

A. 500 cells/mm^3
B. 200 cells/mm^3
C. 100 cells/mm^3
D. 50 cells/mm^3